

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y , JULY 17, 1777.

L O N D O N .

From the GENERAL EVENING POST.

City of WINCHESTER.

The voluntary CONFESSION of JAMES AITKEN, commonly called JOHN the PAINTER, now a prisoner in the county gaol of Southampton, and under sentence of death, for burning the dock-yard at Portsmouth, taken this seventh day of March, 1777.

S AITH, that he was born at Edinburgh, the 28th of September, 1752; his mother now living, as he believes. Curiosity led him to Virginia, in America, at the age of twenty-one, as an adventurer, to seek his fortune.—Left America in March, 1775.

In October 1775, by the name of James Boswell, enlisted a private soldier in the 3rd regiment at Gravesend, marched to Chatham next day, from whence he soon deserted; was not concerned in the fire in Temple-street, Bristol, nor privy to it. Broke into Mr. Morgan's warehouse alone, no person concerned with him in that, or any other accident that ensued in that city. He intended to set fire to two houses in Portsmouth, in order to employ the engines, whilst the fire might spread in the rope-yard. Broke into Mr. Morgan's warehouse at Bristol, in order to burn it, that the engines might be there employed, whilst the shipping was burning, and the quay, for which purpose he left a candle burning in said warehouse, and because that fire did not take effect, he afterwards set fire to the warehouse in Quay-lane, by getting over the top of the door. Mr. Deane told him, when the work was done (meaning burning the dock-yard at Portsmouth, Woolwich, and Bristol harbour, but not the houses) he should make his escape, and come, if possible, to him at Paris, and he should be rewarded. As a reward, his own expectations prompted him to hope that he should be preferred to a commission in the American army.

When after setting fire to the rope-yard, he left Portsmouth, to wit, the next night, being Sunday, he reached London, and went to Dr. —, in Westminster, to whom he had a verbal recommendation from Mr. Deane, who gave him at Paris, the doctor's name in writing, and place of abode; but the doctor would give him no countenance, and therefore did not relate the particulars of the mischief he had done, to him, but hinted to him that he would soon see or hear, by the papers, of an extraordinary accident that had happened.

And he afterwards wrote such an account in a letter to him, which he left himself at the doctor's house, with a person who came to the door; which for the sake of truth he relates, and without intention of casting any slur on the character of an innocent man.

That he saw the doctor the day following in — coffee-house, and told him, that he would do all the prejudice he could to this kingdom; at which the doctor replied, "He could not be of opinion with him, in that respect, for that he got his bread in that kingdom, and therefore would not be concerned with him." And seeing that the doctor did not approve of his conduct, he hoped he would not inform against him. To which the doctor said, "he did not like to inform against any man." When at Paris, he was assisted by Mr. Deane with 15 six livre pieces; he asked for no more, neither did he receive from him any bank bill, draft, or note whatever.

After leaving London, at High-Wycombe, he broke into a house, and took away a few liens, consisting of caps, handkerchiefs, but nothing of value. He then went to Oxford, from thence to Abingdon, where he attempted to break into two houses, silversmiths or watchmakers, but without effect. From thence he went to Fairford, where he broke into a house, and took from thence a number of stockings and handkerchiefs, and a metal watch, and near fifty shillings, in silver and halfpence; the watch he pledged for 16 shillings, in the name of James Hill, at a pawnbroker's in Castle-street, Bristol. After this, without attempting any thing, but having prepared some of his ingredients, he went from Bristol to Plymouth, with intent to set fire to the dock-yard there; twice he reached the top of the wall, but the watchmen being near, he could hear them talk together, especially the last night, therefore he desisted. He never committed, or attempted to commit any robbery, but when he was like to be short of money.

After leaving Plymouth, he returned once more to Bristol with a determined resolution then to set fire to the shipping in the harbour; and in his way to Bristol, at Taunton, he attempted to break into the house of a silversmith, or watchmaker, without effect.

He attempted the shipping a second time, but on account of the vigilance and strictness of the watch, then kept on the quay and in the ships, his attempt proved abortive. He likewise attempted on the Saturday morning, but in vain, to get into a stable or coach-house on the quay, in order to set fire to it; but seeing a man lying in a cart near the place, he desisted.

On the Sunday morning following, he set fire to the warehouse in Bristol, in Quay-lane, which he effected in the following manner, viz. He bought some coarse flax on the quay, and some turpentine at another place, but where he cannot remember; and with these and charcoal, matches and gunpowder, and striking a spark of light on tinder, to which he set a proper match, he effected his purpose. The match was made of touch-paper, and as that consumed to the end, the powder being laid and wrapped up likewise in touch-paper, it of course took fire, and so, he presumes, it instantly mounted into a blaze. Then he left the town, but seeing no fire behind, he returned back part of the way, till at

last, hearing the city was on fire, he then went on to Sodbury, and so crossed the country to Mashfield, and to Chippenham and Calne. But the first night after the fire, he slept at Sodbury; the second night he broke open the door of an out-house near it, where he slept, and left behind him in the morning a dark lantern. On the Wednesday night he went to Calne, and being near short of money, broke open Mr. Lowe's house; which robbery, as it is known, he need not enlarge upon it. He left a parcel, with a pistol and other things in it, in the church porch of Calne.

At Bristol, he first broke into Mr. Morgan's warehouse, and there prepared the combustibles for setting fire to the shipping.

He never was in the 45th regiment, neither did he go to America in any regiment.

He never said that one Brooks, or any other prisoner in Newgate, would be hanged, as was sworn against him in his trial; neither doth he know any man by the name of Brooks.

His father was a blacksmith at Edinburgh, and he was apprenticed to a painter there, served his time out, and then had his indentures delivered up, which he usually carried about in his pocket, and afterwards burnt them, which gave rise to the story of his destroying papers to the value of three hundred pounds.

Those were the things of value which he means to express by what he had burnt.

As to any merchant in London, or any other person, except Dr. D—, he had no recommendation to, or conversation with, respecting the many unhappy accidents before related.

That he stopped a post-chaise between Portsmouth and Petersfield, with a gentleman and lady in it, some considerable time before the fire, and robbed them of nine shillings and sixpence; of which he returned two shillings.

The latter end of December, 1775, he enlisted at Chard, in Somerset, into the 13th regiment, and a few days after deserted.

At Fitchfield, as hath been publicly mentioned, he followed the trade of a painter, also at Birmingham, with Mr. Robinson, at Warrington, and many other places.

That he had committed, and attempted to commit, several other robberies and burglaries, but of no material account to mention.

Declares, that all the acts herein mentioned, of a public, as well as of a private nature, were of his own motion, and that he was not advised or instigated thereto by any person whatever, except what is before related, and that he had no accomplice.

One other circumstance strikes his present recollection, which he is desirous to mention, and which happened in the city of Norwich, at the house of Mr. Mark, where he stole two silver table spoons, and a pair of silver buckles, in the spring of 1776.

JAMES AITKEN.

Signed by James Aitken, and protested to contain the truth only, in the presence of us, this 7th day of March, 1777.

GEORGE DURNFORD,
N. P. SMITH,

Two of his majesty's justices of the peace in and for the city of Winchester.

T. LAWRENCE, of the Bear-Inn, Devizes.

Mr. Lawrence, of Devizes, who attended the unhappy criminal at Winchester, in consequence of a letter received from him, and who was present at, attested his above confession, has favoured us with the following letter, which he received from him since by post. "I is in his own hand writing, dated from Winchester, immediately after receiving the sacrament, on Sunday the 9th instant, and witnessed by George Durnford, Esq.

Dear Mr. Lawrence,

I have sent you inclosed a further confession of some particulars, which, with the others, I humbly desire you will regulate into a proper stile, and publish them, for the satisfaction of the world, and the clearing of the innocent.

I humbly beg, for the compassion you have for me as a dying man, that you will write to my sorrowful mother concerning my unhappy fate; but in the softest terms possible, as her grief, I know, will be very great on hearing of it.—Dear Sir, may the peace of God abide with you always—Amen.

I James Aitken was born in the city of Edinburgh, was brought up from the 9th to the 15th year of my age, in Harriot's hospital, then was put an apprentice to a painter for seven years, which time I served out; after that I came to London, and went to America as an indentured servant, with capt. John Robinson, but when there, I made a verbal agreement with him, to pay him 24l. Virginia money for my liberty, but after paying some of it to him, and a little more of it to Mr. Graham, I left that province without paying the rest of it, and went into North-Carolina, from whence I failed for England, and landed at Liverpool, May the 5th or 6th, 1775, where I have committed many enormous crimes since, many of which I have told you. Amongst others, I stopped a chaise or litter near Cambridge, and took from the man a bad shilling, I think, some time about the month of August, 1776. Some time after I broke into a house a few miles from Warrington, viz. between that and Holmeschansel, and took from thence handkerchiefs and other things, and of money something less than 20 shillings, I think. After that I broke into a house in a town a few miles from Coventry, and there took away a great quantity of handkerchiefs, sixpence in silver, and the rest in halfpence; I believe this was

in the beginning of October, 1776. After that, in a few days, and a few miles from Basingstoke, I committed a rape upon a girl that was keeping sheep, to my shame be it said.

I likewise committed a burglary in the house of Mr. Newman, glazier in Rumsley, and stole a few things out of it, among which were two diamonds, such as glaziers use.

Besides these I have committed a great number of crimes of a more petty nature (that may less concern the general world, both now and in my unhappy life) but I beg forgiveness of all the world, as they would wish to be forgiven of God. And I, for my part, freely forgive all mankind, none excepted, even as I wish myself to be forgiven of God.

PROVIDENCE June 21.

The following is a copy of an intercepted letter from a person at Rhode-Island, to Ned Winslow, at Plymouth, and is here inserted by way of specimen of the lying abilities of the Tories, never more necessary than at this time to clear each other's depending spirits.

"Dear Sir,

"I cannot omit this opportunity of returning you, and the rest of my friends, my many thanks, for your civilities to Mrs. Eisdale, during the time we were at Plymouth. There is no expressing the joys of our little party, on being safely landed among our own people. We found your amiable daughter here well and in high spirits. I don't know how many colonels, majors, &c. &c. the white wench's black eyes (according to Shakespear) have smote. Be h Mrs. Hutchinson and herself intended writing to all their friends by this opportunity.

"The rebel game, I take it, will be up this summer, when I fancy they will lose at a d—d rate. Poor Ticonderoga, we are credibly informed, was taken by gen. Carleton the 27th of last month! Philadelphia will soon follow the same fate. Lord Howe is gone or going very soon up the Delaware with a large force, and I suppose the general beats his march by land about the same time, with a considerable army. He has at least 30,000, with continentals, which is at least 10,000, the last return being 7800. Your son I hear is well at New-York, whom I hope soon to see, but at present we have no opportunity. I suppose you have heard of the boasted exploits of the yankees, in an attempt on the picket-guard last Wednesday night, and two nights after, on this island; and I make no doubt but they have, according to custom, killed a or 300 of the enemy: three they have killed, and wounded one, but done in a rascally manner. I should write more, but the bearer of this is going directly. My respects and compliments to all friends. I am, dear Sir, your much obliged humble servant,

SAMUEL ESDALE."

Rhode Island, June 17, 1777.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction in Connecticut, dated the 16th instant.

"Our army at the northward is very healthy, and well supplied with necessaries. The design of the enemy's approach on the Lake appears to have been to receive some wheat and other provisions from Gilliland's creek, and a number of cattle collecting on the opposite shore, which happily we had secured from them. They soon disappeared, and are returned with some disappointment. There hath been no appearance of them since. Gen. St. Clair, and the French general De Formoy, with their suites, left Albany the 8th for Ticonderoga; the former takes the command at that post. The Indian treaty ended to their satisfaction. The account of burning seven houses at St. John's, and one at Isle aux Noix, is confirmed. Eleven hundred of the enemy died at or near Montreal, during the winter. The 24th of last fall of shipping from England arrived at Sandy Hook; on the 3d 16 came to New-York, some of them full of soldiers, part British, part Hessians. Great preparations are making in New-York; the enemy's capital movement seems to be designed against Philadelphia; and 'tis expected they will at the same time send a considerable body of troops into Connecticut."

NEW-HAVEN, June 23.

Yesterday se'night, the enemy from their cruizers, landed a considerable number of men at Sachem's Head, about some miles from Guilford town, and took off a number of cattle and sheep; and burnt a house and barn of Mr. Solomon Lee's, with great part of his furniture, &c. before the inhabitants had time to assemble and oppose the invaders.

Monday last, a small privateer from Connecticut river, took a load of 30 tons, near Huntingdon, Long-Island, having on board a quantity of flour, &c.

Yesterday two of the enemy's ships passed our harbour, standing to the eastward.

PHILADELPHIA.

We can assure the public, from undoubted authority, that upwards of three thousand six hundred people have taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to this state, before the magistrates of this city, within these ten days past.

By letters from New-Jersey, we learn, the enemy have burnt between 25 and 30 of the principal houses, in that part of the country they passed in their late rout. We also learn that the enemy have returned to Amboy and Staten-Island, to plan some other manœuvre. The light horse from New-England, and 42 of the best field-pieces, lately imported into New-Hampshire from France, are arrived at held-quarters.

"On last Sunday morning the enemy left Brunswick, apparently with an intention to embark; they gave out that they were going to Philadelphia by water; but their real design was, to draw Gen. Washington from the mountains, and force a general engagement. General Howe is sensible of the difficulty of conquering us. He probably expects no more, or but few recruits, and is desirous to put all upon a single throw. Every day will lessen his army and strengthen ours. Their policy, however, was not an overmatch for our prudence. Light parties harassed him, but not in such numbers as to produce any considerable action. Great part of our army, however, has left the mountains, and General Lord Stirling was posted at the short hills with about a thousand men. On Thursday morning, General Howe having reinforced his army with all the marines that could be spared, began his march towards us. My accounts of deserters and others, his numbers were from 12 to 14,000. We met with Lord Stirling's party early in the morning, a smart engagement ensued, and our men stood their ground manfully for a considerable time; but the amazing superiority of numbers obliged them to retreat, and the enemy having flanked them, they lost two pieces of cannon, with a number of men. No return having been yet made, the exact number of killed, &c. cannot be ascertained. General Stirling thinks there were not more than twelve killed, and one captain; but there are near 50 missing. It is a pity that this party could not have been properly reinforced, without hazarding a general battle. But their numbers and distance from our main body was such, that any thing more than covering the retreat of our party would have been dangerous. They continued near the place of engagement that day, and are now at Westfield. Our army is encamped in the old spot, only large bodies are posted at all the passes, and in some advantageous places below the mountains. It is suspected the enemy would force our camp, if possible; but to attack us in the mountains is a thing devoutly to be wished by every one that desires to see the destruction of the British army.

"I must not omit to mention a little affair, that happened in the late engagement. The fire growing hot, and our men beginning to retreat, a British officer singly rode up to a cannon that was playing on the enemy, and with his pistols and hanger forced every man from it, then seeing Lord Stirling, he cried, 'Come here, you damned rebel, and I will do for you.' Lord Stirling answered him, by directing the fire of four marksmen upon him, which presently silenced the hardy fool, by killing him on the spot. Our men recovered the field-piece which their want of small arms obliged them to abandon."

In CONGRESS, May 29, 1777.

Resolved, That no persons, horses, or carriages, going to the army with provisions, and returning from thence, be pressed on any pretence whatever.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Ordered, That this be published and continued in all the news papers.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. C.) May 19.

The *Priscilla*, a privateer schooner belonging to this state, commanded by Capt. Powke, in the night of the 16th ult. unfortunately struck on the Abrollo bank, near Turk's-Island, and soon went to pieces. Part of the crew got into a canoe, which it is supposed was overset; the rest got upon different parts of the wreck; but we hear none of them were saved, except two Frenchmen, who were taken off a piece of a quarter-deck on the 11th (from which the captain, lieutenant, and a Mr. McCarthy, were washed the day before) nearly exhausted, by a Bermuda sloop.

About three weeks ago, the ship *Adventure*, Capt. Frenier, from Philadelphia, bound for this port, laden with Hare's porter, flour and bread, was chased ashore by three English frigates, upon a bank seven miles within Cape-May. The people got ashore; but the men of war's tenders set fire to and burnt the ship and cargo.

We hear that the *Brune* frigate, when she called at Cape-Fear, to water, put 19 American prisoners ashore, amongst them Capt. Lynie, the master of a sloop from and belonging to this state, and the master of a schooner from Georgia, bound for New-England, both which vessels they burnt.

It is reported, and there are good grounds to credit the report, that there are not less than 30 American cruizers now at sea, in one squadron, and fifteen in another.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 27.

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Friday, June 20.

Resolved, That the thanks of this house be given by the speaker to Richard Henry Lee, Esq; for the faithful services he has rendered his country in the discharge of his duty as one of the delegates from this state in general congress.

And thereupon Mr. Speaker gave Mr. Lee, he standing up in his place, the thanks of the house as follows:

SIR,

It is with a particular pleasure that I obey this command of the house; because it gives me an opportunity, whilst I am performing an act of duty to them, to perform an act of justice to you. Serving with you in congress, and attentively observing your conduct there, I thought that you manifested in the American cause a zeal truly patriotic, and, as far as I could judge, exerted the abilities you are confessedly distinguished for, to promote the good and prosperity of your own country in particular, and of the United-States in general. That the tribute of praise deserved may reward those who do well, and encourage others to follow your example, the house has come to this resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this house be given by the speaker to Richard Henry Lee, Esq; for the faithful services he has rendered his country, in the discharge of his duty as one of the delegates from this state in general congress.

To which Mr. LEE answered:

MR. SPEAKER,

I thank the house for this instance of candour and justice, which I accept the more willingly, as my con-

science informs me it is not undeserved. I consider the approbation of my country, Sir, as the highest reward for faithful services; and it shall be my constant care to merit that approbation, by a diligent attention to public duties.

My thanks are particularly due to you, Sir, for the obliging manner in which you have been pleased to signify the vote of the house; and I pray you, Sir, to receive my grateful acknowledgments.

In SENATE, June 21, 1777.

On a motion made,

Resolved, as a just tribute due to Richard Henry Lee, Esq; our worthy delegate in general congress, that the speaker be desired to present him with the warmest thanks of this house, for his unwearied diligence and fidelity, in discharge of that important trust.

The above resolve was enclosed in a letter from the Speaker to Richard Henry Lee, Esq; in answer to which the senate received the following letter, directed to the speaker:

SIR,

June 23, 1777.

As nothing can be more valuable to a citizen than the approbation of his countrymen, so I have received, with singular pleasure, the honourable testimony that the house of senators has been pleased to give of my conduct in congress as a delegate from this commonwealth.

That community which is willing to acknowledge the fidelity of its servants, can never want such as are zealous to promote its best interest, honest and diligent in discharge of their duty.

It shall be my care, Sir, to deserve, on all occasions of public trust, the reward that the honourable senate have now conferred upon me. I am, with sentiments of duty and respect for the honourable house, Sir, your most humble servant,

RICHARD HENRY LEE.

ANNAPOLIS, JULY 17, 1777.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, July 12, 1777.

THE general assembly having by an act of the last session appropriated two thousand pounds for erecting public salt works, any person who has a convenient situation to let to the public, or would undertake the management of the work, is desired to propose terms to the governor and council.

By the same act the governor and council are empowered to advance one thousand pounds in any sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds to any one adventurer, on bond with security, without delay to apply the same in erecting salt works within this state, and to repay the same without interest after one year from the advance. Only one sum of two hundred and fifty pounds is yet applied for.

Per order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. cl. co.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

WHENEVER a diversity of sentiment takes place between your two branches of legislature, respecting the utility, policy, or necessity of any public regulation, it remains solely with you to determine in favour of the one or the other. Both branches originate from you, and from you alone derive all their authority. You are their constituents. The senate are the mediators, and the house of delegates the immediate representatives of the people. They are both equally bound to speak your opinion, and to carry your will, when known, into execution. Each branch of your legislature is, and ought to be, perfectly free and independent of each other; both ought to be subject to, and dependent on you. A great contrariety of opinion has happened between your senate and house of delegates, relative to the tender of a test of fidelity to the disaffected, the consequences of a refusal to take it, and what penalty ought to be inflicted on those who have deserted their country, and fled to Britain.

The senate have twice refused their assent to establish any test of allegiance in this state, and at the last session rejected the bill entitled "an act for the better security of the government," without assigning any reasons for their negative. Your delegates have published the bill for your consideration, and made their appeal to you. It is therefore your duty to approve the one, and condemn the other. Your decision alone can reconcile the difference, and the sooner it is declared the better. Arguments, by way of message, between the two houses, will only encrease the breach; both are riveted in their opinion. Jealousy, suspicion and animosity may arise between them, to the grief of the friends, and the joy of the enemies of our common country. Consider, therefore, maturely the subject, pronounce with candour and dignity, yet with firmness, your opinion, and be assured that either will cheerfully acquiesce in your determination.

It is an uncontrovertible fact, that each county produces some persons disaffected to the independency of this state, and its present government; it is also a truth, that a few are to be found not only inimical to its government, but whose residence among us is dangerous to the state. To our internal foes we are indebted, in great measure, for the present war, the immense expence incurred, and the devastation, ravage and ruin suffered by us, in consequence of it. My soul glows with the warmest resentment against our wicked, perfidious, and cruel foes, but in a much greater degree accumulates my detestation and abhorrence of our internal secret enemies: Some of them drew their first breath in Maryland; others fled to it as a land of refuge, and have raised themselves from indigence to affluence. The first offices in government were lavished, and the profits of trade indiscriminately bestowed on foreigners. A preference was too generally given to the English and Scotch emigrants, in the appointment to office, and the emoluments of commerce. A native traitor is a villain of the blackest hue: His parricide ought never to be pardoned. Scotch treachery might have been excused, and British enmity may be forgiven. The Scots, transplanted from their own country, are always a distinct and separate body from the people who receive

them." The English have the strongest affection to, and pride in their native country, and an hurry for old England will transport them into a temporary frenzy, and break every tie, human and divine. These are angels in the comparison with our spotless countrymen. A want of patriotism and virtue, and bale ingratitude, may be urged against the one; but against the other, I want language to express their crime. Lost to every sense of virtue and duty to their country and posterity, they almost sink beneath the dignity of revenge.

Since the late act to punish treason, misprision of treason, and certain misdemeanors, against the government, the tories in this state may be ranked under two classes. The first artfully take care to escape the letter of the law; they conform their public conduct agreeably to it, and are legal whigs; they remain the same insidious enemies as before, with their poisonous doctrines they taint and corrupt the principles of our people; they pretend a fear of our success, and attempt to prove the impossibility of it, by magnifying the wealth and power of Britain. They dread a foreign alliance, and whisper that aid from France or Spain may end in our destruction. They paint, in the strongest colours, our former happiness from our connection with Britain; they deprecate and lament our present wants as insupportable, and describe the hardships we now suffer as unendurable to endure for ever. They originally deprecated our currency, they continue the practice, and justify their conduct by the advance of others, which they first inspired. They encrease our distresses, by forestalling and engrossing the conveniences and necessities of life. They alarm and terrify our people by their daily lies of battles never fought, and victories never gained. The war is to have a long continuance, and the taxes for its support will be enormous. Our independency may produce endless wars among ourselves, and, with them, a certain loss of liberty is to be sustained from our foreign foes, from an apprehension that imaginary evils will flow from internal divisions. Every base art which can be executed with impunity, is daily practised by them. Every state has fatally experienced their hypocrisy and duplicity, their baseness, falsehood, and treachery. Your observation will furnish more instances of their ingenuity to injure our cause, and the ill effects which flow from their conduct and influence over their relatives and dependents, and their weak and ignorant neighbours, than I am acquainted with, or can enumerate.

The second class of these miscreants are those who formerly affected the reputation of the *moderate* men, and may now be distinguished under the character of the *neutrals*. Under the garb of moderation they uniformly opposed every measure as too violent; their opinion they esteemed more wise than the general sense of America. Folly and impudence in the extreme! It by moderation they had meant deliberate, prudent, wise and firm measures, and had only opposed injudicious, hasty and rash conduct, I should not only have approved, but have ceased to heartily to despise their assumed character. In truth, this character was fabricated by knaves, adopted by the timid, and passed as current among fools. After the declaration of independency, the men of this class joined themselves to the *neutrals*. It is a mark of base and abject cowardice for a man, who professes himself a friend to his country, to remain neuter, to stand an indifferent spectator, while his countrymen and the friends of liberty are compelled, by brutal force, to contend for the dearest rights of human nature. Meanly, infamously, hoping to reap the benefits of success without risking the danger. No man can now doubt the wicked designs of the hypocritical and sanguinary tyrant of Britain. His venal, servile parliament have avowed their intentions; absolute, unconditional submission. The galling chains of conquest, or the glorious freedom of independency await the event of war. Our cause is common, the benefits of success will be shared by all; we are all equally interested, and should all be engaged. Our liberties and property, our laws and constitution, are invaded by robbers; not to defend is to betray. At such a moment, no honest man would remain silent or inactive. The old Grecian law, which forbade any man to remain neuter, in their civil dissensions, was wise and politic. The man who by his neutrality deserts the cause, is a traitor to his country. I consider every man an enemy to the state who will not give his assistance to maintain the new government in the same manner as he contributed to the support of the old: I would demand no more, nor would I be satisfied with less. The baneful example of the *neutrals* is not only dangerous, but infectious. When a few of the principal men in a county pursue such a conduct, it creates caution and distrust, suspicion and fear, in the inferior rank. They conclude the *neutrals* foresee a danger, and are aware of consequences above their comprehension. A pretext is thus afforded for imitation, and the security supposed to arise from such a situation, allows votaries to the doctrine. I am satisfied that the inhabitants of this state would have been generally united, from the beginning, but from the fatal example of one man. His learning and abilities are great, his influence extensive, and he may now be justly hailed the father and patron of the tories. His superior talents might have been of service to his country, but his attachment to the old governments, his natural timidity of soul, the supposed security from the resentment of both parties, if an *open* friend to neither, and his hatred to individuals, has chained him down to the appearance of a neutrality, injurious to his native country, and infamous to himself. Cowardice may claim compassion, hypocrisy merits contempt. Can it be believed that he would relinquish his share in the success, if he did not hope to profit by his misfortunes? Each county affords a few men with similar principles, and actuated by the same motives, though with inferior abilities. Without virtue to acknowledge or support the justice of our cause, and without courage to oppose it, may eternal infamy be their portion, and as they deserve, so may they meet the scorn and contempt of both parties! Let us profit by their folly, and bear it by their vices.

RATIONALIS.

A national reflection is not intended. The observation is true in the general, but many are the exceptions. Lee, Gates, Stephens, Maxwell, Sinclair, McDougall, and many other officers in the army, and gentlemen in the civil department, of the states, are a reproach to their less virtuous countrymen, and aversary of our highest trust and confidence.

Resolved,
THAT an interest of six per cent. per annum be allowed on all sums of money already borrowed, and to be borrowed, on loan-office certificates, although such certificates mention only an interest of four per centum per annum.

Extra from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secy.

Annapolis, April 16, 1777.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. commissioner of the continental loan-office for this State, attends at the creditors' office, Annapolis, for the purpose of borrowing money agreeable to the above resolve.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,
LAWS of the LAST SESSION of the General Assembly.

Annapolis, June 4, 1777.

THE Printer of this GAZETTE is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his Customers, that the extraordinary advance in the price of paper, and every other material for the printing business, obliges him to raise his price to fifteen shillings per annum, which he intends to charge from the beginning of February last.—Those who disapprove of this measure, are requested to give him immediate notice thereof, to settle and pay off their respective accounts in the present time, at the old price, and have their names struck out.—Such as do not give him this notice, he shall conclude agree to the advanced price, and their papers will be continued and sent accordingly. Persons subscribing for this paper from the above date to be charged fifteen shillings the year, and to pay seven shillings and sixpence at the time of entering.

LOST by LENDING, By the PRINTER hereof,

SUNDRY volumes of the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the LOWER HOUSE of the ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND.—The 5th volume of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.—The PROCEEDINGS of the TUESDAY CLUB.—BACON'S LAWS, &c. &c.

Whoever has all or either of the above books, are desired to send them to the Printing-Office, and the favour will be acknowledged.

Annapolis, July 16, 1777.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform all persons indebted to THOMAS HARWOOD and JOHN BRICE, or to himself, that constant attendance will be given in the LOAN OFFICE at Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving payment or satisfactory settlements, for all monies due them, and as long indulgences have been given them, hopes regard will be paid to this notice, as it may prevent a great deal of trouble, and will very much oblige their
Humble servant,
THO. HARWOOD, jun.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trustees of Messrs. BARNES and RIDGATE will make a second dividend among their creditors, under the trust deed, on the second Tuesday of August next, in Port-Tobacco, at which time and place the said creditors are desired to attend, to receive their respective proportions.

To be let and entered on, the 19th of November next, TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, near Fourth-River ferry, with land sufficient for two hands. The soil is well adapted to any kind of grain.—For particulars apply to
ANNE TILLY.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, July 16, 1777.

DESERTED, from captain William Brown's company of marines, a certain JOSEPH WORTH, a mariner in said company; enlisted the 10th of June last, obtained leave of absence for a few days, and never returned: He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 19 years of age, thin visage, dark straight hair, dark complexion, has a sore on one of his legs; he lives near Snowden's iron-works, on Patuxent.—Whoever takes up said deserter, and brings him to the subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward.
W. BROWN, Capt.

N. B. If the said Joseph Worth should come in and deliver himself up, within eight days from this date, then he will be favoured, and treated as a good soldier.
W. B.

TAKEN up some time in May last, at Love Point, on Kent-Island, a flat-bottomed BOAT, about twenty-one feet keel, and about eight feet wide. She had in her two pine oars, twenty-five feet long each: She appears to be some ferry-boat. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, by applying to
CHARLES RALEY.

July 15, 1777.

STRAYED away from Strawberry-Hill, a black MARK, about fourteen hands high. Any person who will deliver her to Samuel Harrison, jun. Esq; at Herring-Bay, or to the subscriber, at Strawberry-Hill, shall receive four dollars reward.
RICHARD SPRIGG.

For S. A. L. E.

MY lot in Piscataway: The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-house two stories high, thirty by eighteen, two rooms below, and two above, a stone cellar the dimensions of the house, a stable thirty by fifteen, a storey and a half high, and an old store-house, now covered about three years ago, and with a small expense may be made either a convenient store-house or kitchen; the lot is inclosed with locust posts and oak paling, and contains near an acre. Part of the price may be made easy to the purchaser, on giving proper security, with interest
ALEX. HAMILTON.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the CO-PARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON, having expired on the first day of January last, and the present cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-Britain against the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the same, notice is hereby given, that by mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly: It is necessary, therefore, our affairs be settled, wherefore we earnestly request all persons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,
from such conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, for the last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

That branch of the business in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his past conduct will, we hope, sufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle.
WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

June 30, 1777.

To be SOLD on the premises, at public vendue, on the 22d day of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, by the subscriber, living in the Fork of Gunpowder,

HIS dwelling PLANTATION, containing eight hundred and thirty-three acres and a half of good land, divided into seven fields, and each field well watered; about thirty acres of meadow now in grass, one hundred more may be made; a well finished brick house, fifty feet long, and twenty-three wide, two stories high, with a cellar in two apartments; also a brick office adjoining the dwelling-house, fifteen feet by twelve, with a good lodging room above; a store-house with a good cellar, good kitchen, barn, and other out-houses, in good repair, with two large orchards of good fruit, a well paved in garden, with a brick green-house therein; a fine, healthy, pleasant situation, about eighteen miles from Baltimore-Town, twelve from Joppa, and five from the church, convenient to several merchant-mills, the farthest not more than four miles distant.—The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Any person inclining to view the premises may see the same, by applying to the subscriber living thereon.
BENJAMIN ROYCE.

W3

BENJAMIN ROYCE.

July 1, 1777.

LAND for S. A. L. E.

ABOUT three hundred acres of good land, lying in Calvert county, about four miles from Lower-Mariborough, five from Hunting-Town, and within two and a half of a good landing on Patuxent river: On the land is a good dwelling-house, new barn, corn-house, some other small houses, a paved garden, and a good apple orchard; plenty of wood and timber, and a great quantity of good meadow may be made with little trouble. My son will attend on the premises, from the 1st to the 15th of August next, in order to treat with any person who may be inclined to purchase.
WILLIAM HICKMAN.

W3

July 9, 1777.

ALL persons indebted, on open account, to the copartnership of JAMES DICK and SEWART, or to either of them, are requested to discharge the same by payment, or to settle and give bonds for their debts, with security, where required, which will save all further trouble, as, if this request is not soon complied with, suits will be commenced without farther notice.—Attendance will be given on every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at the subscriber's store at Annapolis, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at his house in London-Town. If JAMES DICK.

Schoolfield, June 10, 1777.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, late of Mount-Calvert manor, deceased, are desired to send them in legally proved; and those indebted to said estate are requested to settle their respective balances without delay.
THOMAS HAMILTON.

I have for sale, a likely large saddle-horse, six years old, and a blooded mare, five years old.
W3

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ship Defence, July 8, 1777.

WHEREAS LEVIN WALTER, and GILBERT VANSICKLE, received a furlough each, in May last, for the term of ten days, and as they have not yet returned, the above reward is offered, as further said below: Levin Walter was born in Accomack county, on the eastern shore, and received his furlough to go there, is well made, about twenty-four years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, round faced, of a fair complexion, brown hair curled, and of few words: Had on, when he went away, a half worn castor hat, a light-coloured wilton coat and breeches, striped waistcoat, country thread stockings, old shoes and buckles.—Gilbert Vansickle, born in New-York government, but for some time since has lived near Vienna on the eastern shore, and received his furlough to go there, a spare man, about six feet high, 34 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, black hair short and straight: Had on, when he went away, a coarse felt hat, a black jacket, and a pair of sail canvas trousers, old shoes and buckles. Whoever takes up the aforesaid men, and delivers them to the commanding officer on board the Ship Defence, or secures them in the goal at Annapolis, and (if the ship is absent from Annapolis) gives notice to the honourable council, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for either of them thirty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid.
VACHEL YATES, lieut. mar.

W3

Charles county sc. June 25, 1777.

MR. Richard Brandt brought before me a small sea-birded horse, taken up as a stray, both his ears are cropped, branded on the near shoulder with three diamonds, and on the other, with something like a woman's dress.
SAMUEL HANSON.

W3

ANY person or persons, who will undertake the STOCKING of MULETS for this Town, may have any number, and all the mules found, by applying to
JOHN SHAW, Annapolis.

Wanted, a quantity of OLD BRASS, for which a good price will be given.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

July 1, 1777.

DESERTED from the ship DEFENCE, on Sunday the 19th ult. the two following men:

RICHARD HARDING, a Londoner, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, pock marked, full-faced, and from his speaking appears to be a sensible, manly fellow; he is one of the men who were pressed on board the frigate, but discharged afterwards: Had on, when he went away, a short green sailor's jacket, thin linen breeches, and white thread stockings, a small round hat with a stone buckle, and other cloaths, and may probably change his dress; he had a pair of silver shoes and knee buckles, which it is likely he may sell, as he has no money, unless some has been advanced him by some privateer's man. He served his time with Thomas Pritchett, near M'Grude's mill, about 12 miles from George-Town, P'townmark.

JOHN FLANNAGAN, an Irishman, but by his tongue would be taken for an American, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has long dark hair tied behind, fore eyes, and is a little broiled: Had on, when he deserted, a blue jacket, long trousers, new shoes and stockings, a flapped hat, and is a well-built strong fellow.

Whoever will secure the above men, and send them to the ship Defence, or inform the officers thereof, so that they may send for them, shall have the above reward, or thirty dollars for each, and reasonable charges paid.
GEORGE COOK, Commander.

N. B. As two or three horses were missing in Annapolis the night they deserted, it is probable they may have stolen them to facilitate their escape.

June 25, 1777.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Parapet shifting-mill, a convict servant man, named SAMUEL WRIGHT, by trade a millwright, but can turn his hands to almost any sort of business, thirty-eight years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very swarthy complexion, black curling hair, much given to liquor: Had on a frize waistcoat without sleeves, leather breeches, half worn shoes, country linen shirt, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have, if taken ten miles from home, three pounds; if twenty miles, five pounds; if forty miles, seven pounds, and, if out of the province, the above reward.
WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

St. Mary's county, July 4, 1777.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on Wednesday the 18th of June last, a dull sorrel pacing STONE-HORSE, about 14 hands high, three years old, has a leather on each jaw, and has lost his left eye. A reward of forty dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to me, living near St. Clement's-Bay, or secure him so that I may get him again.
ARTHUR THOMPSON.

W3

ARTHUR THOMPSON.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 31, 1777.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two servant men, viz

JOHN SPENCER, a convict, for the term of seven years, four and a half of which he now has to serve: He was born in Scotland, and speaks much in the dialect of that country; he is a house carpenter and joiner by trade, forty years of age, about five feet five inches high, of a ruddy complexion, with sandy or reddish coloured hair and beard: Had on a straw hat, lined with blue, a new coat, mixed with black and white, with side-pockets, and buttons covered with the same cloth, white jacket, nankeen breeches, and half worn shoes and stockings.

JOHN TUCKER, an indentured servant for four years, near two of which he has to serve: He was born in England, is 30 years of age, about five feet one or two inches high, a weaver by trade, and has been accustomed to take care of a grist mill; he is of a brown complexion, with black hair and beard: Had on an old hat, old shirt, a country milled white jacket, black and white cloth breeches, and half worn shoes and stockings. Spencer has some cash with him; and as they are both sly and artful rogues, it is likely they may change their names and dress, and probably forge passes.—Whoever will apprehend the above described servants, and secure them in any goal in the United States of America, so that their master may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward; or fifty dollars for Spencer, and thirty dollars for Tucker, and reasonable travelling expenses, if brought home, paid by
H. RIDGELY.

THERE is in the possession of Robert Tyler, Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a small sorrel MARE, about five or six years old, twelve hands and a half high, has a blaze in her face, long docked, and branded on the off buttock thus—o; she trots and gallops, and is dull. The owner may have her again on proving his property, and paying charges.

Port-Tobacco, June 17, 1777.

THE copartnership betwixt Dr. JAMES CRAIK and WALTER HANSON JENIFER having expired on the 10th instant (June) by reason of Dr. Craik's acceptance of a military appointment, this is to desire all persons who are indebted them, for the practice of physic and surgery, to settle their accounts immediately with the subscriber; and as many have been standing ever since the copartnership commenced, such cannot reasonably expect longer indulgence.
W. H. JENIFER.

June 25, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open account, are desired immediately to settle their respective accounts with Dr. WALTER H. JENIFER (who I have constituted my attorney in my absence) and as the debts due me have been very long standing, they cannot take it amiss that I have positively ordered all, who do not make immediate payment, to be sued, without respect to persons.
JAMES CRAIK.

W3

On Monday the 21st of July will be exposed to SALE by auction, at the Lodge near the Ferry-House, opposite Alexandria,

A valuable and well chosen LIBRARY of the Rev. Mr. BOUCHER, containing a complete set of the Greek and Latin Classics, Dictionaries, Lexicons, and a variety of other school-books, entertaining Miscellanies and Novels, a choice collection of the English and French poets, the most approved writers on Agriculture, Biography, Chronology, History, Geography, Mathematics, Philosophy natural and moral, Law, Physics, and Divinity. Should the LIBRARY be disposed of by wholesale, before the day appointed, the public shall have timely notice.

At the said time and place will be sold a quantity of household furniture, such as beds, chairs, tables, &c. by OVERTON CARR, Attorney for the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

Prince-George's county, Queen-Anne, June 17, 1777. THE co-partnership of RICHARD WOOTTON and Co. being dissolved some time past, necessity obliging a settlement of said concern, it is hereby requested of all persons indebted to said co-partnership, or to the subscriber, on bond, note, or open account, &c. to make immediate payment: Those that have availed themselves from the present times, by hitherto refusing, and being backward in the settlement of their open accounts, or not paying interest due on their obligations, are earnestly requested to make the necessary settlements as soon as possible, or there will be steps taken to compel payment without further notice, which resource will be exceeding disagreeable unto

SINGLETON WOOTTON.

Lower Marlborough Academy, June 18, 1777. THE TUTOR of this ACADEMY, considering the difficulty of procuring convenient BOARD for the STUDENTS, and the high price thereof, and desirous of applying some remedy to the inconvenience, and thereby render the seminary under their care as extensively useful as possible, have, by the advice of a number of the trustees, provided a proper and convenient boarding-house for the reception of such young gentlemen as shall choose to reside therein, on the following plan, viz.—Every student to provide his bed and bedding, and upon his admission, to pay the sum of fifteen pounds into the hands of the tutors, to be expended in procuring provisions and other necessaries for house-keeping; that the whole expence of boarding be equally levied on all the students, at the expiration of the year; and that just and regular accounts be kept by one of the tutors, to be open to the inspection of the friends of any of the students.—By this plan it is expected that the price of board will not only be considerably reduced, but that great advantages will accrue to the student: from being constantly under the eye of the tutors.—Provision will be taken at the current price, if delivered at the boarding house, for the proportion of any of the boarders, or any part of it. The Latin and Greek languages, and all the most useful and ornamental sciences, are taught in this academy, at the moderate price of five pounds per annum, by

STEPHEN B. BALCH, A. B. of Nassau-Hall. THOMAS LLOYD, of Trinity college, Dublin. And the English language, writing and arithmetic, at forty shillings per annum, by JOHN NICHOLAS.

June 17, 1777. To be sold, on the 20th day of August next, THE PLANTATION where the subscriber now dwells, containing 233 acres of land, about one hundred of which are wood land, lying in Montgomery county, about 20 miles from George-Town, and about 35 from Baltimore-Town; whereon is a good dwelling-house, with five rooms on the lower floor, the house new and well finished, a good kitchen, and all other convenient out-houses, a paved yard and garden, a new barn 35 feet by 24, shrouded at each end, two good tobacco houses, and an apple orchard with 300 bearing trees, noted for making fine cider; the land exceeding level, and well adapted for making tobacco, Indian corn, or small grain, is well watered, and has a sufficient quantity of meadow ground on it, about 15 acres now in grass, and as much more partly cleared; the plantation all in good repair. The land will be sold on the premises.—To be sold at the same time, ninety acres of wood-land, lying on each side of Rock-Creek, about 15 miles from George-Town, whereon is a noted fine mill seat; the land much burdened with fine timber, and about forty acres of exceeding good meadow ground, the whole of which may be watered with little trouble. Any person inclinable to purchase is desired to apply to the subscriber, who will shew the lands, and make known the terms of sale.

JOHN BAKER.

Maryland, Prince-George's county, June 25, 1777. WHEREAS there is a report prevailing, somewhat to the prejudice of the character of Mrs. Margaret Hutton—which report says, that on the 9th of April, A. D. 1776, at her own table, Mrs. Hutton called on a lady for a toast—and on "General Washington" being given, peremptorily refused to drink it. This I aver to be an atrocious lie, and therefore take upon me to clear up the aspersion, by setting things in their true colours, as received from Mrs. Hutton herself, and other ladies who were present at the time. Mrs. Hutton was visited, the day abovementioned, by several ladies, among others, the lady of a general; the preference was given her: she was called on, and gave, "General Washington," which was by all the company, without exception, drank. Mrs. Hutton was then desired to give a toast; her reply was, "We will leave politics and public toasts for gentlemen, and wish for 'Peace and Quietness,' for I hate spinning." The reason why this matter had not been set to rights earlier is, the persons concerned were, till within a few days last past, ignorant of such a matter having been rumoured.

HEZEKIAH MAGRUDER.

WANTED. MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a person may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

May 6, 1777. PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL. THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is completely finished, and now at work, where he sells NAIL RODS of all sorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT. N. B. A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

TICKETS IN THE AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY TO BE SOLD BY WALLACE AND DAVIDSON IN ANNAPOLIS.

SWEEPER WILL cover MARES this season at col. Sharpe's plantation on the North side of Severn river, (seven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds currency a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands 4 inches and a half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a complete horse; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, son of Old Figure, who was got by Standard. Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Taker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good grafs for mares at 1/6 per week; the money to be paid for the use of the horse at the time of covering. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD. STRAYED or stolen from Daniel J. Adams, the 19th instant, out of Mr. John Darnold's plantation, near Frederick-Town, two GELDINGS, viz. one a roan, about 15 hands high, branded on the near buttock IF, switch mane and tail, has a snip on his nose, trots, paces and canters, shod all round. The other a dark gray, three years old, about 14 hands 4 inches high, branded on the near buttock J, switch mane and tail, paces and canters, has been lately gelded, and not yet well of the operation. Whoever takes up said geldings, and will deliver them to the owner at Mr. Peter Grosh's, in Frederick-Town, or to Mr. Peter Grosh, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

Annapolis, June 18, 1777.

STRAYED from the plantation of Richard Burlingame, on the north side of Severn river, about five or six weeks ago, a large valuable red COW, with remarkable large horns, which grow almost upright; she gave milk when the went away, and may be known in the neighbourhood by her having a very short tail. Any person who will deliver her at the plantation from whence she strayed, shall receive 20s. reward.

TAKEN up in Patuxent-River, about the first of June last, a six hoghead FLAT, with a ring-bolt in her stem. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

JAMES SMITH.

STOLEN or strayed, some time before Christmas last, from Dr. Alexander Hamill, Smith's lot, in Frederick-Town, a dark bay HORSE, near fourteen hands high, paces and trots, branded on the near buttock and shoulder SE, the brand on his buttock not very perceivable, some part of one of his hind hoofs white. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to Dr. Alexander Hamill, Smith, in Frederick-Town, shall receive six dollars reward, and if brought home to the subscriber, living near Herring-Bay, eight dollars.

SAMUEL BIRCKHEAD.

Alexandria, April 26, 1777. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD For apprehending the following prisoners, who made their escape last night, about 12 o'clock, viz.

BARTLETT GOODRICH, James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Josiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they crossed the river Patowmack, as several horses are missing from Alexandria. The four first were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.

Whoever apprehends the said prisoners, shall be paid the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

ABRAHAM BURFORD.

June 18, 1777. FIVE POUNDS REWARD. RAN away last Monday morning, from Bush-Creek Forge, near Frederick-Town, two NEGRO men, viz.

TOM, a country born fellow, about 33 or 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin faced, he formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Johnson, late of Leonard's-Creek, in Calvert county; had on and with him two felt hats, country linen shirt and trousers, a blue jacket without sleeves, figured with white.

MILBEY, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, not very black, was lately purchased of Mr. Samuel Wilkins, of Prince-George's, in Somerset county; had on a country linen shirt, old country cloth breeches, shoes lately soled.

They were both seen at Mansfield's, on their way, as supposed, to Annapolis or Calvert county, though they may probably separate, and each make for the place he came from.

Five pounds for taking up and securing them, or fifty shillings for either.

ROGER JOHNSON.

June 7, 1777. To be LET, and may be possessed immediately. THE HOUSE lately belonging to the Rev. Mr. Neil, and where Beal Bordley, Esq. had dwelt, with a garden and several acres of fine grass ground adjoining; a very convenient brick kitchen, two rooms below and two above; and pantry; a coach house, two stables, and a fowl-house. The whole in such order as to make it a very agreeable place of retreat for a genteel family. The farm belonging to the house may be rented with it for the next year, to commence from the first day of January. The situation is uncommonly pleasant, on Wye river, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Good oysters to be got not far off; and fishing by the seine, weir and angle and fowling, both at the door.

For the terms apply to EDWARD TILGHMAN, living about seven miles below Queen's-Town, and contiguous to the premises.—There is a large apple orchard.

For SALE, TWO NEGROES, one a woman about 35 or 40 years of age, who understands spinning and knitting exceeding well, and all housework; the other lad about 18 years of age, an honest sober fellow, used to plantation work; four very good cows and calves. The terms may be known, by applying to JOSEPH WILKINS, near Elk-Ridge church.

THE managers of the Lower Marlborough Academy LOTTERY have been obliged to postpone the drawing for a few weeks, on account of the small pox prevailing in the neighbourhood of the school. The drawing will begin as soon as attendance can be given with safety to such as have not had that disorder, of which the public shall have notice in this Gazette. There are some tickets yet in the hands of the managers for sale.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777. THE subscriber, having the management of the TANNERY belonging to this state, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of found green dried hides, delivered in this City; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the best price paid for shoe thread, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

May 1, 1777. To be SOLD, A LEASE, for twenty years, of a lot of ground, containing two acres and one perch, whereon there is a good dwelling-house with six rooms, three of them have fire-places, a good kitchen; a stable, a chair-house, a meat-house, and other convenient house, a good cellar the length of the house, a large garden and yard well paved in; it is pleasantly situated on Patowmack river, about half a mile from Nanjemoy warehouse. There are about sixty acres of land all in wood, which he will sell to the person that buys the lot; it lies convenient for fire-wood. By applying to the subscriber, near Maryland-Point, on Patowmack river, may know the terms.

ROBERT KNOX.

WANTED, By the PUBLIC, A NUMBER OF LABOURERS. Apply to Major FULFORD.

Annapolis, June 3, 1777. BROKE GAOL last night, the following prisoners, viz. THOMAS BYRNE, committed on suspicion of forgery, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long visaged, black short hair. Had on, when he made his escape, a felt hat, red silk handkerchief spotted with white, an old blue coat with short skirts, a light coloured cloth jacket, regimental made, with buttons marked M country made shoes, with a

remarkable small pair of brass buckles in them.

NEGRO JEM, under sentence of death, about five feet nine inches high, between fifty and sixty years of age, and has a lump on his forehead something like a wen: Had on, when he made his escape, a light-coloured coat, turned up with white.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, committed for want of security for his good behaviour, about 30 years of age, 5 feet ten inches high, has short light coloured hair, of a ruddy complexion, and has thick lips: He is much given to liquor, and when intoxicated therewith is exceedingly abusive.—Any person who apprehends any of the above persons, and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall receive five pounds reward for any or each of them.

Also committed to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man, named ISAAC, formerly the property of the above Joseph Williams, and says he belongs to Benjamin Darby, of Montgomery county. His master is hereby requested to take him away and pay charges.

THOMAS DEALE, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Calvert county, June 18, 1777. RAN away, the first of last month, a negro man, named WILL, of a yellowish complexion, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high: Had on an old white country kersey wove waistcoat and breeches, and an esnabrig shirt. He was seen, about three weeks ago, in the neighbourhood of London-Town, and was then on his way to Baltimore.—Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that he may be had again, may receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

BENJ. MACKALL, 4th.